CITY OF LODI

COUNCIL COMMUNICATION

AGENDA TITLE: Set Public Hearing for January 15, 1992 to consider Adoption of the Updated Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan

MEETING DATE: January 2, 1992

PREPARED BY: Public Works Director

RECOMMENDED ACTION: That the City Council set a public hearing for January 15, 1992 to discuss the adoption of required updating of Lodi's Urban Water Management Plan.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION: Assembly Bill 11 (Filante, 1991) requires by January 31, 1992 the adoption of a water shortage contingency plan to be included in the Urban Water Management Plan. Additionally, the City missed a required updating of the original Urban Water Management Plan due December 31, 1990. The Urban Water Management Plan includes both the updating of the original plan and the water shortage contingency plan. The adoption process requires a public hearing and adoption by the City Council.

FUNDING: None.

Jack L. Ronsko
Public Works Director

JLR/FB/sh

Attachments

Prepared by Frank Beeler, Assistant Water/Wastewater superintendent

cc: City Attorney
Water/Wastewater Superintendent

APPROVED: Thos. A. Peterson
THOMAS A. PETERSON
City Manager

recycled paper

CC-1

1291WR.24

December 23. 1991

URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

DRAFT

CITY OF LODI. CALIFORNIA

Updated December 18. 1991
Adopted January 15, 1992

This is the Urhan Water Management Plan Update for the City of Lodi. This update has been prepared in compliance with Assembly Bill 797 of the 1983-1984 Regular Session of the California Legislature (Water Code Section 10610 et. seq.), and Assembly Bill II of the 1991-1992 First Extraordinary Session (Water Code Section 10620 et. seq.).

INTRODUCTION

The City of Mi , founded in 1906, lies in the Northern San Joaquin Valley and encompasses 6.922 acres of land. Currently there are over 52,000 residents and approximately 20,000 water customer connections.

Residential water users and 30-40% of commercial water users are unmetered, therefore all segregation between users can only he estimated. Approximately 78% of the City of Mi's potable water use is by residential customers, 22% hy commercial/industrial and governmental customers, and less than 0.01% for agriculture.

Mi has enforced Water Conservation Ordinance Regulations since 1977. Water Conservation in Lodi is fully supported hy the City Council and as a continuing program. has *earned* the support of Mi's citizens. There were some revisions to the Water Conservation Ordinance in 1991 (Exhibit A).

Greenbelt initiatives, which required a vote of Mi citizens to annex *new* parcels into the City limits, and a mandated building moratorium, until the completion of Lodi's White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility (WSWPCF) expansion. have kept Lodi's growth over the past two years at 2.4% per year. The WSWPCF expansion project should he completed in the fall/winter of 1991.

The City's General Plan Update which establishes a 2% growth rate, was approved by the City Council in 1991.

The City of Mi's potable water supply is 100% groundwater. Currently there are 22 production wells. One *new* well *is* proposed for 1992.

A State Department of Health Services regulated volatile organic compound, the banned agricultural pesticide Dibromochloropropane (DBCP), is present in approximately eight wells at levels requiring treatment. The treatment will mainly he Granulated Activated Carbon filtration along with well replacement A required quarterly DBCP notification is attached as Exhihit B.

Lodi's Water Conservation Ordinance has had great success. In 1976, the year before the ordinance was adopted. Lodi delivered 4.434 hillion gallons of water to a population of 32,150 averaging 378 gallons per capita per day (gpcpd). In 1990, the City delivered 5.014 billion gallons of water (a 13% increase from 1976)to a population of 50,328 (a 56% increase). with an average 273 gpcpd (a 28% decrease). Through October 1991 even more reductions have been seen. These gpcpd figures use total water production, including all industrial and commercial uses. which is then divided hy the population.

WATER METERS

The City has been installing meters on all new commercial and industrial customers since 1977. The City Council approved retrofitting all existing commercial and industrial users with water meters. This retrofitting of approximately 1200 customers should he finished hy 1995. As part of this retrofitting program the City offers to discuss with the customer ways in which their business can reduce water consumption. and other water conservation suggestions.

Residential water customers are not metered at this time, however starting in January 1992 all 'new water service connections" will he metered. General Plan Update contains recommendations to study metering of existing residential customers. For more details on metering refer to the section on 'Water Management Programs to Implement in the Next Five Years".

WATER CONSERVATION

WATER CONSERVATION PATROL

The City has had an ordinance for water conservation since the drought of 1976-77 and it has developed into one of the most comprehensive programs functioning in the San Joaquin Valley.

A single patrol officer has hem on duty during the months of May through October from 1W7 thru 1988. Since 1989 three patrol officers have been employed from May thru October to intensify and enhance the prograin.

The Water Conservation Patrol Officer's duties are to enforce the provisions outlined in the City Ordinance which include prohihition of water waste, provisions for disseminating information and offering advice to aid our water customers and issuing citations for water wasting. An information sheet (Exhihit C) is given out when water wasting is observed. All violations are recorded on a violation card (Exhihit D) and filed by address.

IN-SCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM

A Water Educational Program was introduced to Lodi elementary schools in 1986. This program supplement5 and enhances our total effort to conserve water, as well as other natural

resources. In 1986 four pilot schools were introduced to the program. In 1990 presentations have been given in 17 schools including four parochial schools, within the Lodi city limits.

The program includes water science demonstrations with the objectives of instilling water awareness, information about Lodi's water system and water conservation techniques.

The education program is aimed at grades K through 6th. It is felt to he most cost effective to develop water awareness and a sense for water conservation when children are most impressionable during their formative years. Attached (Exhibit E) is a more detailed discussion of the educational program.

PUBLIC INFORMATION/EDUCATION

The City water conservation program participates in four local fairs yearly; the Crime Prevention Fair (sponsored by Lodi Police Dept.), the Conservation Fair (sponsored by local agencies concerned with conservation), the Mi Grape Festival and Harvest Fair. 1 Earth Day. We talk with the fairs' visitors about our conservation program and answer questions they might have concerning water issues. We also give out information sheets and conservation kits and have had drawings for free low flow shower heads.

Watering day reminders are periodically included on the utility hills and on Lodi's cable TV station throughout the summer months Newspaper articles and ads are also published throughout the year in Lodi's and Stockton's newspapers offering conservation tips and relaying the success. of the program. Attractive refrigerator magnets with the watering day and hour schedules are given out by patrol officers and at the local fairs.

WATER CONSERVATION KITS

Since 1977 Lodi has distributed water conservation kits (toilet tank displacement hag, dye tablets and shower/faucet flow restrictors). These are distributed through the Water Conservation Program, at several City offices, hy the newcomer services, and at four fairs in which the Water Conservation Staff participates.

WATER SOURCES AND SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The historical drop in the groundwater has been approximately eleven inches per year. However due to drought conditions ground water levels have dropped an average of approximately two feet per year from 1986 to 1990 and some of the City wells pump howls have had to be lowered.

It is estimated to take at least two years of above average rainfall to stabilize the groundwater to the pre-drought situation.

While the City of Lodi hopes to continue to have an ample groundwater supply, surface water is also a source Lodi may consider in the distant future (20+ years). Sources of surface water could be from the Mokelumne River or purchasing water from future water conductors in the Lodi area.

URBAN WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY PLAN

PAST, CURRENT, AND PROJECTED WATER USE

An attached chart (Exhibit F) shows the historical total water production and compares this to the respective populations as gallons per capita per day (gpcpd). Also the projected population is given at two growth rates. 2% and 2.5% and projects water demands at low (273 gpcpd) and high (300 gpcpd) water use rates.

Due to the fact that residential and 30-40% of commercial water users are not metered these water production records cannot be broken down into separate types of uses.

ESTIMATION OF MINIMUM WATER SUPPLY

The City of Lodi's water supply is 100% groundwater. Although groundwater levels have been dropping as mentioned above, there seem to be no short term (12, 24, or 36 months) problems with water supply. The amount the groundwater levels could drop will have a relatively insignificant effect on our ahility to obtain the groundwater in 12. 24. and 36 months.

Loss of the capacity to deliver water to the distribution system could occur due to mechanical problems with wells, pumps. motors, etc. These arc the same facing every water supplier. Solutions to these problems include sound preventative maintenance programs and the ability to make timely repairs when needed. However these are not 'supply problems" as related to the drought.

STAGES OF ACTION

The City of Lodi will continue the current water conservation efforts including enforcement and education to conserve the water supply over the long term. Having no residential meters. no supply problems, and a conservation program that has resulted in per capita water use reductions of approximately 12% since 1986, we feel there is no need to spend time on developing stages of action that seem to he not needed nor easy to enforce without residential meters.

MANDATORY PROVISIONS

There are mandatory provisions already in place. See the Water Conservation Ordinance in Exhibit A. Further mandatory provisions could include increased restrictions on watering days and hours, restrictions on washing vehicles, etc., restrictions on large water users, restrictions on flushing of water lines, restrictions on the filling of swimming pools and increases in the current penalties for not complying with water conservation restrictions.

CONSUMPTION LIMITS

Without residential users nor all commercial/industrial users metered. consumption limits cannot be easily nor equitably set.

PENALTIES OR CHARGES FOR EXCESSIVE USE

See the water conservation ordinance in exhibit A for current charges or penalties. The current charges could be increased in the case of an emergency.

FINANCIAL IMPACT OF PLAN

There is no financial impact anticipated

DRAFT WATER SHORTAGE CONTINGENCY RESOLUTION

City of Lodi

Resolution No. _____

WHEREAS. Lodi Municipal Code, 13.08, Article III Section 300, Emergency Water Conservation allows the Public Works Director to determine the degree of emergency and determine what additional restrictions of water use or other appropriate actions must he taken to protect the water system and the citizens of Mi; and

WHEREAS, the City of Lodi is experiencing water shortages due to drought conditions. therefore;

BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Lodi that full support is given to the Public Works Director to make the appropriate recommendations which may include increased restrictions on watering days and hours, restrictions on washing vehicles, etc., restrictions on large water users, restrictions on flushing of water lines, restrictions on the filling of swimming pools and increases in the Current penalties for not complying with water conservation restrictions For the duration of the emergency and urge full support and cooperation from the citizens of Lodi.

Affix Official Seal Here

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Title: _____

Clerk of City of Lodi

MECHANISM FOR DETERMINING ACTUAL REDUCTIONS

Actual reductions can be determined hy total water production records, peak water usage records, and individual commercial and industrial water meter usage records.

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

Attached (Exhibit G) is the 1991-92 budget for Lodi's Water Conservation Program. In the next five years there are no major increases in expenditures anticipated.

In addition to normal inflationary increases expected in salaries. supplies. postage, and services, increases in the training budget is anticipated for staff to attend water conservation classes and seminars.

CONTACT PEOPLE

See Exhibit H

WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS
SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION.

In addition to the continuing the current programs the following programs are being considered.

- Landscape Ordinance on all new residential, commercial and industrial construction.
- Commercial and industrial water meter retrofit program's completion.
- Water meters for new and existing residential customers.
- Ultra-Low-Flow Ordinance for new construction, requiring 1.6 gallons per flush water closets and 1.0 gallon per fluch urinals.

The following pages contain a more detailed discussion of the above programs.

NEW LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE FOR ALL NEW RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL CUSTOMERS

Description: A Landscape Ordinance for new construction which would require drought resistant plants and efficient irrigation systems can positively impact landscape design, reduce water consumption and encourage water consciousness. The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 1990 (AB 325) requires that such an ordinance be adopted by January 1, 1993 or the states model ordinance be enforced thereafter.

Economic: Minimal impact, because all new construction has to be landscaped anyway, so there shouldn't be additional Costs to customers who landscape within water efficient landscaping guidelines.

Summary: This landscaping will have a positive benefit to the environment. Less water will be used for irrigation, and less labor, fertilizers and pesticides will be needed.
The local ordinance will require appropriate Plants, and not encourage impervious landscapes such as concrete surfaces.
The City of Lodi will implement a water efficient landscape ordinance when it is approved by the City Council and can be brought to a public hearing or implement the State's version on January 1, 1993 as required by law.

COHHERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
WATER HETER RETROFIT PROGRAM

Description: Lodi is in the process of retrofitting existing unmetered industrial and commercial service connections with water meters. With approximately 1200 customers we are expecting to complete this program in 1995.

Economic: The cost of installing meters will be partially offset by increased income received for the metered water. No significant economical impact is anticipated.

This is resisted by some customers fearing higher water bills. The impact is in most cases less than customers anticipate as most do not exceed the minimums. In any case the customers are made aware of their water consumption and all pay their fair share.

Summary: This plan will continue to be implemented and should be completed sometime in 1995.

WATER METERS FOR NEW AND EXISTING RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

Description: Lodi currently does not meter residential water customers. In a monitoring program however, there are 14 water meters on single family residences and eight meters at apartment complexes.
Water meters for residential customers would have two main components: the installation of meters on new residential customers (which will begin in January 1992). and the retrofitting of existing residential customer services with meters.

Economic: The cost of installing water meters on new residential customers would be borne by the developer or home buyer. This cost would be relatively insignificant compared to the cost of a home.
The cost of retrofitting existing residential customers with metered water service would probably be borne by the City. This cost is estimated to be $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. Retrofitting in some older parts of Lodi would be costly due to the location and nature of existing water services. A small part of these costs would be offset by increased revenues.

Summary: In compliance with Senate Bill 229 (Boatwright, 1991) the City of Lodi will require meters on all new residential services after January 1, 1991. The General Plan Update for the City of Lodi (Exhibit I) calls for studying the retrofitting existing residential customers with water meters.

ULTRA-LOW-FLOW TOILET ORDINANCE
FOR NEW CONSTRUCTION TO RE ENACTED PRIOR TO
BEING MANDATED BY THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Description: Jltra-Low-Flow (ULF) toilets use 1.6 gallons/ flush or less. The buildinq codes now require 3.5 gallons/flush.
California will require the installation of ULF toilets in new construction by January 1, 1992.
The City of Lodi did consider enacting the ULF requirement in January 1991 (one year earlier than mandated).

Economic: With an estimate of less than 100 residential and commercial establishments applying for building permits in 1991, and considering higher costs of the ULF toilet the Building Department recommends that it not be implemented at this time and wait till the January 1992 law becomes effective.
By estimating 75 new residential building permits in 1991, an average of 1.8 flushes/day, saving 2 gallons/flush, a cost of $0.285/100 cft for water, and $75 more per toilet at 2 per home, the water saved would be 563,550 gal/yr ($215 worth of water at a cost of $11,250).

Summary: Due to the minimal expected savings of water and increased costs by establishing such an ordinance Lodi will enforce the ULF toilets requirement in January of 1992 as mandated by the State of California.
Unfortunately the law as written has many loopholes that allow for exception such as unavailability of color or style. Hopefully this Will not hamper the effectiveness of the intent of the law.

CITY OF LODI
URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATE

EXHIBITS

A. Water Conservation Ordinance

B. Quarterly DBCP Notification to Customers

C. water Conservation Information Sheet

D. Violation Card

E. Water Conservation Education Packet

F. Historical and Projected Water U s and Population

O. 1991-1992 Water Conservation Budget

H. Contact People

I C i of Lodi General Plan Excerpts

EXHIBIT A

Water Conservation Ordinance
Lodi Municipal Code, Chapter 13.08. Article III.

Waste. (Section 13.08.220)

The waste of water is prohibited and any waste shall make the person subject to the provisions of this article

Defined. (Section 13.08.230)

"Waste of water" includes but is not limited to the following

A. Failure to repair a controllable leak of water;

B. The watering of lawns, flowerbeds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens on days or at times other than those allowed in Section 13.08.240 of this article,

C. Washing of sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, streets or other exterior paved areas or buildings except when required to remove any spillage of substances that may be a danger to public health or safety;

D. Washing with water any motor vehicles, trailers or movable equipment other than with a bucket and rinsing the vehicle or equipment by use of a hose for not more than three minutes;

E. Use of a hose without a positive shut off nozzle;

F. The excess watering of any area so that water flows into a gutter or any drainage area for a period exceeding three minutes.

G. The unnecessary running of water in any residential, commercial or industrial establishment onto the floor, pavement, ground or into any drain or drainage area, with any equipment or in any way for more than three minutes.

H. Overwatering of lawns or landscapes from November 1 through February 28, or during or immediately following a rain

Watering days/hours. (Section 13.08.240)

A. Days. The watering of lawns, flowerbeds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens throughout the year shall be allowed as follows:

1. Premises having odd numbered street addresses on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday;
2. Premises having even numbered street addresses on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

B. Hours. Watering of lawns, flowerbeds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens shall be allowed at any hour except that between May 1 and September 30 (inclusive) of each year watering between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. is prohibited

Enforcement procedures. (Section 13.08.250)

A. Whenever the City becomes aware of a waste of water the City shall notify the person at the premises where the waste of water occurred by delivering an Information Sheet. The Information Sheet shall describe the waste of water in order that it be corrected, cured or abated immediately or within such specified time as the City believes is reasonable under the circumstances. In addition, the Information Sheet may be given to any other person known to the City who is responsible for that waste of water or the correction thereof and may be delivered to the premises every time a waste of water occurs.

B. In the event of a second waste of water within a 12 month period, the City will send a written notice stating the date(s), time(s) and type(s) of water waste to the person who regularly receives the utility bill for the premises where the wasting occurred.

C. In the event of a third waste of water within 12 months of any previous waste of water, a written notice will be mailed assessing a thirty-five dollar charge to be added to the next monthly utility bill.

D. In the event of a fourth waste of water within 12 months of any previous waste of water, a written notice will be mailed assessing a seventy-five dollar charge to be added to the next monthly utility bill.

E. In the event of a fifth or any subsequent waste of water within 12 months of any previous waste of water, a written notice will be mailed assessing a one hundred and fifty dollar charge to be added to the next monthly utility bill. The City may also require the owner or user to pay for the cost of installation of a water meter service as a prerequisite to continuing service. The City may also install a flow restriction device on the water service and require the owner or user to pay for the costs of installation and/or removal.

Strict application (Section 13.08.260)

If the Public Works Director or a designated representative determines the strict application of any of the provisions of this article may cause undue hardship or public health or safety to suffer, or if other special circumstances exist, the strict application may be waived. Special circumstances would include, but not be limited to: newly planted areas, newly seeded areas, washing down after cement work and pressure washing a building before painting. The decision of the public works director may be appealed to the City Council as described in 13.08.265 of this article.

Appeals. (Section 13.08.270)

If the ruling made by the Public Works Director is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, the person may, within twenty days after notification of the City's action, file a written appeal to the City Council. The written appeal shall be heard by the City Council within twenty days from the date of filing. The City Council shall make a final ruling on the appeal within twenty days of the hearing. The Public Works Director's decision, action or determination shall remain in effect during such period of reconsideration except that any charges assessed under this article will be stayed until the City Council has made it's decision.

Violation-Infraction. (Section 13.08.280)

In addition to the enforcement procedures and surcharges set forth in this article, any person who wastes water, as defined in this article, may also be charged with an infraction.

Emergency Water Conservation-Purpose (Section13.08.290)

The purpose of emergency water conservation is to assist meeting water pressure and/or supply demands when the water system cannot or may not be adequate and the failure to meet such demands may result in harm to the water system and/or jeopardize the health and safety of the public. The Public Works Director or a designated representative shall determine the degree of emergency and determine what additional restrictions of water use or other appropriate actions must be taken to protect the water system and the citizens of Lodi.

EXHIBIT B

DBCP Quarterly Notification

The City of Lodi is providing this quarterly notification under the direction of the California Department of Health Services, Office of Drinking Water to bring to your attention certain action being taken by the California Department of Health Services with respect to drinking water standards.

The California Department of Health Services sets drinking water standards, and has determined that Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) *may* be a health risk at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide used in and around Lodi by area farmers until banned in 1977.

When rats and mice are exposed to very high doses of DBCP over their lifetimes, the incidence of cancer in those animals increases. Theoretically, when human populations are exposed to trace amounts of chemicals such as DBCP over long periods of time, it *may* increase the risk of cancer~

Although even the possibility of this is debated by leading scientists and the theory has *not* been proven. the California Department of Health Services on July 28, 1989 set a drinking water limit of 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) for DBCP.

This theoretical risk of cancer is based on a lifetime exposure (70 years) and consumption of two liters (about two quarts) of water a day. Drinking water which meets the standard is associated with little to none of the theoretical risk, and should be considered safe.

The theoretical cancer risk of drinking 2 liters per day of Lodi's water containing DBCP at its highest possible level is very small and is. in fact, 3 times less the theoretical cancer hazard than eating a serving of peanut butter per day. 40 times less cancer hazard than eating two slices of bread per day. and 470 times less cancer hazard than drinking 1 glass of wine per day! The cancer hazard of these common food items is not regulated by the government.

Additionally. all the people who manufactured. handled, transported. applied DBCP and had intimate daily contact with the chemical DBCP in concentrated form (thousands of times the drinking water exposure) *have no higkr cancer incidence than the general public!*

To help you envision the new limit, 0.0002 ppm is equal to one drop in approximately 66,000 gallons of water. Drinking 2 quarts of water a day, it would take more than 360 years to drink 66.000 gallons.

Prior to July 28, 1989 all of Lodi's wells met the California Department of Health Services standard of 0.001 ppm. As a result of the state's new. more stringent DBCP standard, 8 of Lodi's 20 wells *are* currently out of compliance. To satisfy Mi's peak water demands, it has been necessary to use all of the existing wells before treatment facilities could be installed.

The City of Lodi is working toward a solution to this dilemma. In order to protect your health and continue to meet fire protection needs. the City of Lodi has obtained approval from the California Department of Health Services to use wells containing these trace amounts of DECP during peak water demands until they can be brought into compliance. A State approved compliance plan includes abandoning some wells, well site treatment facilities. and installation of new wells.

The estimated initial construction cost to meet this new DECP limit is spproximately $5,000,000. The State Department of Water Resources has approved a low-interest twenty year loan to help finance this construction however, the ultimate full cost must be paid by you. the water customer in Lodi.

To date the City has abandoned three wells. Test wells were drilled at three potential well sites. Two of the sites showed no DBCP. One of these two wells is completed and on line and the other will be on line this fall/winter.

The City sent out to bid consulting engineers specifications for a well site treatment facility. The low bid for this one treatment facility was $471,000. This well site will be a test model for construction at the. remaining well sites. The first well s treatment system should be on line before April 1, 1992. Half of the wells exceeding the standard must have treatment systems on line by October 1. 1992 and the remainder by April 1, 1993.

Additionally the City is looking into bringing a lawsuit against the manufacturers of DBCP. This lawsuit would try to recover some of the costs of treating DBCP at the wells which are over the limit.

In the meantime you may consider your water safe to drink. The City will keep you informed on a regular basir of progress made to resolve this issue.

If you have any questions regard ingthis notification, the water quality standards or our service. please contact the office of the Water/Wastewater Superintendent by calling (209 333-6740.

EXHIBIT C

BLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
WATER CONSERVATION OFFICE
(209) 339-9026

INFORMATION SHEET

Requirements of the City of Lodi Water Conservation Ordinance

Ordinance Requirements - Water waste includes but Is not limited to:

1. Allowing a controllable leak of water to go unrepaired
2. Watering lawns, flower beds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens except on watering days as follows: Odd-numbered addresses on Wednesday. Friday and Sunday: Even-numbered addresses on Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday. (WATERING IS NOT ALLOWED ON MONDAYS)
3. Watering lawns, flower beds. landscaping. ornamental plants and gardens between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. from May 1 through September 30 each year. (WATERING BETWEEN THOSE HOURS IS NOT ALLOWED)
4. Washing down sidewalks. *driveways.* parking areas, tennis courts. patios, other paved areas or buildings
5. Washing any motor vehicle, trailer, boat. moveable equipment except with a bucket. A hose shall be used for rinsing only and for not *more* than three (3) minutes.
6. Use of a hose without a positive shut off nozzle.
7. Allowing excess water lo flow into a gutter or any drainage area for longer than three (3) minutes.
8. Overwatering lawns or landscapes from November 1 through February 28. or during and immediately after a rain.

Water Wasting Rate8 and Enforcement - Education and cooperation b our first goal. but the following enforcement procedures and charges will be followed lor water wasting.

- 1st Water Waste - *City* will leave an information sheet describing the wane so that it *may* be corrected.
- 2nd water Waste*- *city* will give written *notice* requiring corrective action.
- 3rd Water Waste*- City will give written notice. and a $35 charge will be added to the next utility bill.
- 4th Water Waste*- City will give wrinen notice. and a $75 charge will be added to the next utility bill
- 6th and Subsequent Water Wastes*- City will give written notice, and a $150 charge will be added to the next utility bill AND the City *may* require a water meter and/or flow restrictor to be installed at the waster's expense.

*Within 12 months of any previous waste of water

Suggestions for Efficient Water Use.

1. Before washing down paved areas la public health or safety (see #4 above) or (or any special circumstances call the Water Conservation Office at 339-9026 for prior approval.
2. For lawns with a run-off problem, apply water (or e short period of time and then allow enough time for it to soak in before turning the water back on, for example; 5 minutes on, 20 minutes off, 5 minutes on. This will increase the amount of water irrigating the lawn and decrease t h amount of water running off into the gutter.
3. During and following rain n is not necessary to water lawns and landscaping. and normally from November I through February 28, one watering per week or less is more than enough

If you have any questions, would like further information concerning water conservation, or to report water waste. please call the Water Conservation Office at 339-9026.

This is Not a Citation. However, if you have received any previous notice within the last 12 months, a written notice will follow.

MSC - 216

Revised 5/91

SIDE TWO

WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE

Lodi Municipal Code. Chapter 13.08, Article III.

Waste. (Section 13.08.220)

The waste of water is prohibited and any waste shall make the person subject to the provisions of this article.

Defined. (Section 13.08.230)

"Waste of water" includes but is not limited to the following.

A. Failure to repair a controllable leak of water;

B. The watering of lawns, flowerbeds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens on days or at times other than those allowed in Section 13.08.240 of this article;

C. Washing of sidewalks, driveways, parking areas, tennis courts, patios, streets or other exterior paved areas or buildings except when required to remove any spillage of substances that may be a danger to public health or safety;

D. Washing with water any motor vehicles, trailers or movable equipment other than with a bucket and rinsing the vehicle or equipment by use of a hose for not more than three minutes;

E. Use of a hose without a positive shut off nozzle;

F. The excess watering of any area so that water flows into a gutter or any drainage area for a period exceeding three minutes;

G. The unnecessary running of water in any residential, commercial or industrial establishment onto the floor, pavement, ground or into any drain or drainage area, with any equipment or in any way for more than three minutes;

H. Overwatering of lawns or landscapes from November 1 through February 28, or during or immediately following a rain.

Watering days/hours. (Section 13.08.240)

A. Days. The watering of lawns, flowerbeds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens throughout the year shall be allowed as follows:

1. Premises having odd numbered street addresses on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday;
2. Premises having even numbered street addresses on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

B. Hours. Watering of lawns, flowerbeds, landscaping, ornamental plants or gardens shall be allowed at any hour except that between May 1 and September 30 (inclusive) of each year watering between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. is prohibited

Enforcement procedures. (Section 13.08.250)

A. Whenever the City becomes aware of a waste of water the City shall notify the person at the premises where the waste of water occurred by delivering an Information Sheet. The Information Sheet shall describe the waste of water in order that it be corrected, cured or abated immediately or within such specified time as the City believes is reasonable under the circumstances. In addition, the Information Sheet may be given to any other person known to the City who is responsible for that waste of water or the correction thereof and may be delivered to the premises every time a waste of water occurs

B. In the event of a second waste of water within a 12 month period, the City will send a written notice stating the date(s), time(s) and type(s) of water waste to the person who regularly receives the utility bill for the premises where the wasting occurred.

C. In the event of a third waste of water within 12 months of any previous waste of water, a written notice will be mailed assessing a thirty-five dollar charge to be added to the next monthly utility bill.

D. In the event of a fourth waste of water within 12 months of any previous waste of water, a written notice will be mailed assessing a seventy-five dollar charge to be added to the next monthly utility bill.

E. In the event of a fifth or any subsequent waste of water within 12 months of any previous waste of water, a written notice will be mailed assessing a one hundred and fifty dollar charge to be added to the next monthly utility bill. The City may also require the owner or user to pay for the cost of installation of a water meter service as a prerequisite to continuing service. The City may also install a flow restriction device on the water service and require the owner or user to pay for the costs of installation and/or removal.

Strict application (Section 13.08.260)

If the Public Works Director or a designated representative determines the strict application of any of the provisions of this article may cause undue hardship or public health or safety to suffer, or if other special circumstances exist, the strict application may be waived. Special circumstances would include, but not be limited to: newly planted areas, newly seeded areas, washing down after cement work and pressure washing a building before painting. The decision of the public works director may be appealed to the City Council as described in 13.08.265 of this article.

Appeals. (Section 13.08.270)

If the ruling made by the Public Works Director is unsatisfactory to the person requesting reconsideration, the person may, within twenty days after notification of the City's action, file a written appeal to the City Council. The written appeal shall be heard by the City Council within twenty days from the date of filing. The City Council shall make a final ruling on the appeal within twenty days of the hearing. The Public Works Director's decision, action or determination shall remain in effect during such period of reconsideration except that any charges assessed under this article will be stayed until the City Council has made it's decision.

Violation-Infraction. (Section 13.08.280)

In addition to the enforcement procedures and surcharges set forth in this article, any person who wastes water, as defined in this article, may also be charged with an infraction.

EmergencyWaterConservation-Purpose (Section13.08.290)

The purpose of emergency water conservation is to assist meeting water pressure and/or supply demands when the water system cannot or may not be adequate and the failure to meet such demands may result in harm to the water system and/or jeopardize the health and safety of the public. The Public Works Director or a designated representative shall determine the degree of emergency and determine what additional restrictions of water use or other appropriate actions must be taken to protect the water system and the citizens of Lodi.

See reverse for more information

EXHIBIT D

FRONT

Address _____ ☐ Notice

Occupant _____ ☐ Verbal

Owner _____ ☐ Waiver Approved ☐ Denied

Address _____

Apt. ☐ Duplex ☐ Res. ☐ Bus. ☐

Date _____ Time _____ A.M./P.M

☐ Controllable Leak
☐ Watering Time
☐ Watering Day
☐ Washing Paved Concrete Area
☐ Use Of An Open Hose
☐ Washing Equip or Trailer
☐ Flooding Gutter (3 minutes)
☐ Other _____

_____

_____

By _____ Dept. _____

— Use reverse side for remarks —

MSC-215 (7-91) AP

BACK

Remarks: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

CITY OF LODI, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Water/Wastewater Division
Municipal Service Center
1331 South Ham Lane, Lodi, CA 95242
(209) 333-6740

Water Conservation Education Program
Prepared by: George Sande, Water Conservation Officer
Frank Beeler, Assistant Water/Wastewater Superintendent

THE CLASSROOM

Philosophy

Using a gut-level hands-on approach that is stimulating to the class is a prerequisite to accomplishing the objectives to teaching "Water Science" in the classroom. It must be pertinent and challenge their imagination.

My previous teaching experience has been at the secondary level. I believe the elementary level is far more cost effective when considering lifetime attitudes, values and habits being molded and established in the most formative period of their lives.

Objective

Instill water awareness and interest particularly among students in grade levels K thru 6, and the application of this awareness be utilized in all aspects of water conservation. This is accomplished by short lectures with students participating and with several "magic" water shows/experiments that they are challenged to guess results and to do at home.

Procedure

The Preparation of materials necessary for the particular grade level must first be selected and organized for presentation. The materials for the water experiments can be very simple in that nearly all the ingredients may be found in the kitchen and most of the materials can be collected from garbage cans.

This equipment is organized and put into a cardboard box. A two-wheeled cart is a convenience for wheeling from class to class.

An overhead projector is a must if a transparency is being used. It is also important when sharing water in a medicine dropper, objects floating on water (seen through a glass plate).

Always arrange to be in the classroom at least five or ten minutes early to set up and make observations. It is important to observe student displays on bulletin boards in the classroom and even in the hallways because often their ideas and current projects on display can be worked into the water presentation.

Also, if you can initially impress them with your observations of their activities they are better conditioned to be receptive to your demonstrations.

The initial introduction for a presentation usually includes distribution of book markers and an OUR WATER brochure. The book marker has an anti-drug message on one side and a water conservation message on the other. This presents an opportunity to reiterate the anti-drug message and present the City of Lodi message concerning WATER IS LIFE, DON'T WASTE IT. Then the brochure is briefly discussed. The students are asked to identify familiar objects and landmarks shown on the front page. Then they are asked to take the brochure home and maybe play the same game with their parents, brothers, sisters, or even friends. It is suggested they encourage their parents to read the information on the other three pages.

The teacher is given a yard/meter stick for class use. The water conseivation logos imprinted on this ruler is briefly discussed.

Teaching

My presentation always varies in some way, but basically I think it is best to establish enthusiasm by indicating I play the part of a magician in performing water tricks. At the same time, they are informed that there will be no charge for the performance and all the secrets will be revealed. At this point they are encouraged to perform at least one of the tricks for their parents, brother, sister or friend.

since enthusiasm is so vital for group participation, I constantly ask questions to see if they can predict the outcome of each experiment explaining that no one is "wrong" until after they can see the conclusive proof before their eyes.

One of my favorite lessons is to teach OSMOSIS by using an egg, potato or fish. If it is a fourth grade class, I use all three. (These lessons are enclosed)

The message I try to convey is that the water conservation program is THEIR program. This is where the gut-level approach is emphasized. By a raise of hands, I have found that about 90% of elementary students have pets. A simple reminder that if we didn't have water, all their pets would be dead--is a sobering thought for all. Another example: By displaying a crass section of a tree and showing them the tree rings which indicates the age of a tree as well as dry and wet years is a documentation of drought periods. Such documentation has shown on very old trees that from the year 1620 to 1671 there was a fifty year period of consecutive drought years. They listen when you suggest the possibility of this happening in their life time.

Of course such dramatic facts and methods will vary with the level of the class I am teaching.

Teachers are invariably receptive and interested in the presentations and nearly always do follow-up on some aspect of what I did in their particular class. Many use the experience as a language arts assignment and I have received literally hundreds of letters from students or packets of students' art work along with their letters. The letters are particularly revealing to me in that they indicate their perceptions, interests, and understanding.

Even though I feel well prepared and Organized when presenting a lesson, I have found there is always room for spontaneity and adapting to unique difference:; in classes. I think this philosophy is important because a fresh approach will always help prevent one from giving a stale presentation.

SETTING UP THE PROGRAM

Most of my organizational methods were learned by trial and error. Due to constant changes occurring in some schools, I feel the following approach is the best way. *You* will also find each school is unique in itself.

Normally, I meet with one of the principals (depending which one decides to be in charge). I then discuss the basics of our whole water Conservation program. At this time I also arrange to meet with all the teachers at the next Principal-Tezcher meeting. At this meeting I explain what I do in the classroom and briefly outline the objectives of our educational program. This meeting also gives them a chance to ask questions.

Initially I introduce my calendar. It is enlarged so that each teacher can sign up for a class by indicating their name, grade level, time and room number in the chosen open date block. This calendar is then posted in the teachers lounge room for continued scheduling in advance.

It is best to have the teachers sign up at the meeting when the calendar is being passed around during the time I am talking to them--about 10 or 15 minutes. It also insures their understanding of the sign up procedure.

Periodically, I check all calendars which have been posted even if there have been no classes in the school. New sign-ups are logged in *my* master calendai appointment book. At this time I leave a City Action Slip notice in the teacher's mailbox confirming the requested class. *My* business card is attached to the calendars so that the teachers can phone me in case of cancellation or changing schedule.

When checking calendars it is beneficial if you can arrange to do so during a time when several teachers are in the lounge room. Invariably, teachers tend to sign up when they see me in the lounge room or somewhere on the campus. Calendars are checked

when I give a demonstration at that particular school, but it is important to check each school at least once a week.

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

In order to enhance, expand and further support the educational aspects other innovations come into play such as:

1. Evening classes for Boy Scout/Girl Scout troops.

2. Speaking to the Rotary, Riwanis, Business Mens' Club and ATT employees, etc.

3. The city co-sponsored a water conservation workshop held at UOP in Stockton. Eighty eight teachers attended this workshop.

4. Newspaper stories.

5. As a Docent, I have conducted tours in the Wilderness Area surrounding Lodi Lake. Class discussion is held at the outdoor amphitheater.

6. Posters: I send letters to all teachers who have participated in a classroom demonstration with an invitation to submit a class poster. The poster, 28" X 44", is provided by the city. The California Department of Water Resources has declared the month of May as Water Awareness Month and we have been able to cooperate with their efforts in this way. This year I picked up 46 posters from classrooms which were distributed to banks, hospitals, City Hall, restaurants, and other business establishments. Teachers were informed of the location of their class poster so that parents and students mfght see the exhibit. All participating officials receiving the poster were very receptive tc the idea.

7. Fair Booth: The most beneficial factor with having a Fair Booth at our local festival is for drawing the attention of teachers who may sign up for a class. They need only designate the month they want a class. I call them later for confirmation of specific day and time.

We are all very interested in anyone planning a similar water conservation program and the City of Lodi will assist in any way possible to initiate and establish this vital program that should no longer be ignored.

MATERIALS

1.	AIMS Newsletter-AIMS Education Foundation P.O. Box 7766 fresno, CA 93147	See enclosed samples.
2.	California Department of Water Resources (DWR) office of Public 'information and Communication Room 1104-1, Resources Bldg 1416 Ninth Street Sacramento, CA 95814 Telephone: ATSS 8-473-5839	Water conservation ideas and tips. Listings of their publications, techniques DWR NEWS.
3.	American Water Works Association (AWWA) Information Service 6666 West Quincy Avenue Denver, Colorado 80235 (303) 794-7711	Water conservation info. charts, articles on tours. Grought, award campaigns (water awareness month promotion).
4.	ADCO Specialties Catalog 1924 Pacific Avenue Stockton, CA 95204 (209) 467-0433	Pens, calendars, rulers, flags, bookmarkers, slogans, emblems, keys, novelties, badges, pictorial illustrations
5.	Walter W. Cribbins Company 562 Mission Street San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 543-4153	Conservation Materials, Slogans. pictures
6.	Discovery Toys Kathy Bell Educational Consultant 335 Louie Avenue Lodi, CA 95240 (209) 369-7708	Educational toys for K-6, clay. paints, blocks, gifts, creative units, puzzles, jig saw. magnets, mirrors, fish, simple experiments.

7. East Bay Municipal Utilities Department (EBMUD)
public Information
P.O. Box 24055
Oakland, CA 94623
(415) 891-0609

Field trips, charts, maps, requested local information, fishery, reservoirs, brochure on water-health, pamphlets.

8. Stockton Blue Reprographics supplies
1421 North El Dorado
stockton, CA 95202
(209) 464-6012

Custom designing prints, vellum, copies. Our slogan and illustration was reproduced (enlarged) by them.

9. Informational Booklets
Channing L. Bete Company Inc.
200 State Road
south Deerfield, MA 01373

Booklets pertaining to all aspects of conservation; water treatment. etc.

EXHIBIT F

City of Lodi, Public Works Department
Water/Wastewater Division, Office of Water Conservation

Historical and Projected Population and Water Use.

	(HISTORICAL)				(PROJECTED)			(PROJECTED)		
	Population	in Million Gal. ear	per capita	Year	(2% growth) Population	Water use in Million Gal./Year	Gallons per capita per day	(1.5%growth) Population	Water use in Million Gal./Year	Gallons per capita per day
1970	28.614	3,735	358	1991	51,335	5.114	273	51,586	5,649	300
1971	29.307	4m	315	1992	52,362	5317	273	52,876	5,790	300
1972	29,990	3,808	348	1993	53,409	5,321	273	54,198	5,935	300
1973	30.650	3,977	355	1994	54,477	5.477	273	55,552	6,083	300
1974	30.960	3.911	346	1995	55.567	5.536	713	56,941	6,235	300
1975	31,350	4,006	350	1996	56.678	5.647	273	58.565	6,391	300
1976	32.150	4,434	378	1997	57.817	5.760	273	59,824	6,551	300
1977	32,250	3.447	293	1998	58,968	5,875	273	61,320	6,714	300
1978	32.937	3,740	311	1999	60,147	5.992	273	62,853	6,882	300
1979	33,356	4.024	331	2000	61,350	6.112	273	64.474	7,054	300
1980	41,400	4.012	320	7001	67.577	6.234	273	Gb.054	7,231	300
1981	35.450	4,069	314	2002	63.829	6.359	273	6i.6115	7,412	300
1987	36.928	3.767	279	2003	65,105	C.486	273	69.511	7,597	300
1983	38,318	3,760	269	2004	66,407	6.616	273	71,112	7,787	300
1984	33.679	4.561	315	2005	67.735	6.148	273	72,890	7,981	300
1985	41,323	4.821	320	2006	69.090	6,883	273	14.712	8,181	300
1986	43,293	4.914	311	2007	70,472	1.021	213	76,580	8,385	300
1987	45.795	4.981	298	2008	71,881	1.161	273	78,494	8,595	300
1988	45.042	5m	285	2009	13.319	7,305	273	80,457	8,810	300
1989	49,221	4.775	766	2010	74,785	1.451	773	81.4611	9,030	300
1990	53.378	5.014	213							

Estimated distribution of water useage is 78% residential and 22% commercial/industrial. This is projected to remain the same in the future

EXHIBIT G

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
WATER/WASTEWATER DIVISION
WATER

DETAILED BUDGET REQUEST

WATER CONSERVATION
PROGRAM
;8-451.03

Function	Budget Request	Account, Title and Items Included
101	40,955	SALARIES & WAGES - This function includes expenditures for part-time water conservation enforcement and school program. One (1) Water Conservation Officer (year-round 1/2 time school program, 1,040 hours @ $8.00) $ 8,320 One (1) Water Conservation Officer (March 1 - November 33) (1560 hours @ $7.75) 12,090 Three (3) Deputy Water Conservation Officers (April 15 - October 15) (3120 hours @ $6.00) 18,720 One (1) Clerical (10 hours per week/24 weeks) (240 hours @ $7.60) 1,825 TOTAL $40,955
111-125	1,750	OVERHEAD
201	250	POSTAGE - This function includes expenditures for postage for enforcement and material for promotion of water conservation.
202	300	TELEPHONE - This function includes expenditures for dedicated hot line for Water Conservation Program 339-9026.
301	1,000	PRINTING, BINDING & DUPLICATION - This function includes expenditures for miscellaneous printing and duplication of water conservation handouts.
303	300	ADVERTISING - This function includes expenditures for advertising water wasting ordinance in local newspaper and radio spots when needed.
307	300	OFFICE SUPPLIES - This function includes expenditures for miscellaneous office supplies.
308	75	BOOKS & PERIODICALS - This function includes expenditures for technical books and periodicals related to water conservation and education.
314	1,050	BUSINESS EXPENSE (NEW FUNCTION) - This function expenditures are for miscellaneous expenses at seminars or workshops; and $ 200 mileage reimbursement for personal vehicle use by Water Conservation Officer while working school program. 3,100 miles x $0.275 per mile = 850 TOTAL $1,050

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
WATER/WASTEWATER DIVISION
WATER

DETAILED BUDGET REQUEST

WATER CONSERVATION
PROGRAM
18-451.03

Function	Budget Request	Account, Title and Items Included
321	*300*	RENTAL OF FACILITIES - This function includes expenditures for a booth at the Lodi Grape and Wine Show, September 1992.
352	1,600	SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL MATERIALS - This function includes expenditures for water educational handouts to be distributed to water customers and students of Lodi public and private schools. California Water Foundation material $ 150 LUSD Teacher Workshop 150 Water Conservation Education Projects 200 LUSD Poster Contest 150 Water Conservation Kits 700 Miscellaneous promotional items 250 TOTAL $1,600
358	300	TRAINING AND EDUCATION - This function includes expenditures for audio and video films and miscellaneous registration fees for one day workshops or seminars.
621	*500*	DONATION - This function includes expenditures for an annual contribution to the California Department of Water Resources. through Association of California Water Agencies for the sponsorship of Water Avareness Week each year, Teacher Workshop at the University of Pacific each year, and San Joaquin County-vide Conservation Fair 1991.

CONTACT PEOPLE

City of Lodi

Mayor - James Pinkerton
Council Member - Phillip Pennino
Council Member - Jack Sieglock
Council Member - John R.(Randy) Snider
Council Member - David Hinchman

City of Lodi
221 West Pine Street
Lodi, CA 95240-1910
tel. (209) 334-5634

City Manager - Thomas Peterson
Public Works Director - Jack L. Ronsko
Water/Wastewater Superintendent - Fran E. Forkas
White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility - Del Kerlin
Water Conservation Education Officer - Orson Laam

Person completing this plan:

Frank Beeler - Assistant Water/Wastewater Superintendent
City of Lodi
1331 South Ham Lane
Lodi, CA 95242
tel. (209) 333-6740

Other contact people

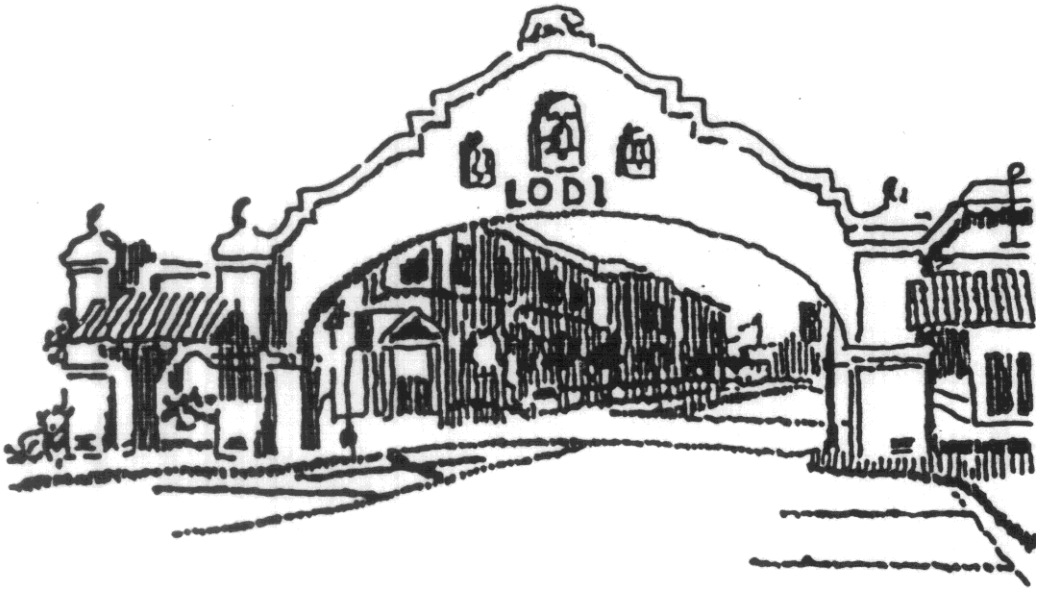
California Department of Health Services, *Office* of Drinking Water;
Homer Vaughn - (209) *948-7697* Stockton Office
Dave Zuccaro - (916)739-4205 Sacramento Office

California Regional Water Quality Control Board;
Patricia Leary - (916) 361-5600

Lodi Unified School District - Neil Schmidt - (209) 331-7000

EXHIBIT I

City of Lodi
General Plan



POLICY DOCUMENT

ADOPTED

SECTION 7. Conservation Element

INTRODUCTION

This element addresses the conservation, utilization, and development of the following natural resources: water and water bodies: soils; vegetation, wildlife. and fisheries: and zir quality.

Water and Water Bodies

Water Resources and Quality

The Mokelumne River is the principal hydrologic element in the GP area. providing agricultural irrigation waters for the flourishing agricultural economy, locally recharging the groundwater basin. and creating a need for ongoing protection from flood waters. The Mokelumne River drains a watershed area of 660 square miles above the GP area, extending to the 10,000-foot elevation in the Sierra Nevada. A summer impoundment of the Mokelumne River at Woodbridge, forming Lodi Lake, serves as a diversion for the Woodbridge Irrigation District's (WID) South Main Canal.

The quality of Mokelumne River water is generally suitable for its identified beneficial uses of agricultural water supply. water and contact recreation, noncontact recreation, freshwater habitat. and migration of anadromous fish. The major water quality problem is bacterial contamination from sources such as water-contact recreation. farming operations individual waste disposal systems, and storm drain outfalls.

Groundwater is the source of the City's water supply system. Groundwater is also used for irrigation of agricultural lands not within the WID. In some years, evidence of declining groundwater levels has shown up in the GP area from pumping withdrawals. However. saline intrusion has not yet occurred in the GP area.

The most significant groundwater quality problem in the GP area is dibromochloropropane (DBCP) contamination. Levels of DBCP exceeding the Maximum Contaminant Level of 02 parts per billion haw been found in Lodi's municipal supply wells. The City abandoned one well near the CCTC tracks due to DBCP contamination above the "action level." and 10 other wells show some DBCP contamination.

Water Supply

The City's water supply system consists of wells and an elevated water tank in the vicinity of Main and Locust Streets. Residential uses are not currently metered. The City is currently retrofitting existing nonmetered industrial and commercial users and automatically installing meters for new users.

Soils

Nearly all of the soils in the GP area are prime agricultural soils according to all definitions of this term in present use (capability class II soils). Class III soils found in ihe area are also considered prime by some definitions. but require frequent imgatioa to sustain plant growth.

Vegetation. Wildlife. and Fisheries

The GP area contains a variety of natural habitats, the most important of which are the river channel of the Mokelumne River and associated riparian stands and freshwater ponds. Many plant, wildlife. and fish species occur in the GP area. several of which are of special concern to governmental agencies and scientific organizations. The most important biological resources of the GP area are protected in the 50-acre Lodi Lake Park Nature Area.

Air Quality

San Joaquin County has been designated as a nonattainment area with respect to the federal primary air quality standards for ozone and carbon monoxide. This designation indicates that the level of air quality for these pollutants is not sufficient to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. Automobile emissions are the major source of these pollutants.

GOALS, POLICIES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS

Goal A: To protect water quality in the Mokelumne River, Lodi Lake, and in the area's groundwater basin

Policies

1. The City shall monitor the Mokelumnc River and Lodi Lake to determine when the coliform bacteria standard for contact recreation established by the California Department of Health Services is exceeded.

2 The City shall post signs at areas used by water recreationists warning users of health risks whenever the coliform bacteria standard for contact recreation is exceeded.

3. The City shall prohibit new industrial development that will adversely affect water quality in the Mokelumne River or in the area's groundwater basin.

4. The City shall explore the potential development of surface water sources to augment the City's groundwater supply.

5. The City shall regularly monitor water quality in municipal wells for evidence of contamination from DBCP, saltwater intrusion. and other toxic substances that could pose a health hazard to the domestic water supply.

6. The City shall close or treat municipal wells that exceed the action level for DBCP.

7. The City shall explore a program of complete wastewater reclamation and reuse at the White Slough Water Pollution Control Facility (WSWPCF).

a The City shall support efforts on a county, regional, state, and federal level to reduce runoff of toxic chemicals from agricultural lands.

Coal B To conserve water resources

Policies

1. The City shall require water conservation in both City operations and private development to minimize the need for the development of new water sources and facilities.

2 The City shall meter all new residential developments.

3. The City shall develop a program for metering all existing residential uses.

4. The City shall require water-conserving landscaping practices in City projects and in private development. such as the use of drought-tolerant plants and irrigation techniques.

CITY OF LODI

CARNEGIE FORUM
305 West Pine Street, Lodi

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Date: January 15, 1992

Time: 7:30 p.m.

For information regarding this Public Hearing
Please Contact:
Alice M. Reimche
City Clerk
Telephone: 333-6702

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

January 15, 1992

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Wednesday. at the hour of 7:30 p.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard. the City Council will conduct a public hearing to consider the following matter:

a) adoption of the updated Urban Water Management Plan and Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

A copy of the subject document is on file in the City Clerk's office, 221 West Pine Street, Lodi. and can be viewed during regular business hours.

All interested persons are invited to present their views and comments on this matter. Written statements may be filed with the City Clerk at any time prior to the hearing scheduled herein, and oral statements may be made at said hearing.

If you challenge the subject matter in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the Public Hearing described in this notice or In written correspondence delivered to the City Clerk. 221 West Pine Street, at or prior to the Public Hearing.

By Order Of the Lodi City Council:

Alice M. Reimche
city Clerk

Dated: January 2, 1992

Approved as to form:

Bobby W. McNatt
city Attorney